

Our City, Our Home Needs Assessment



CITY & COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

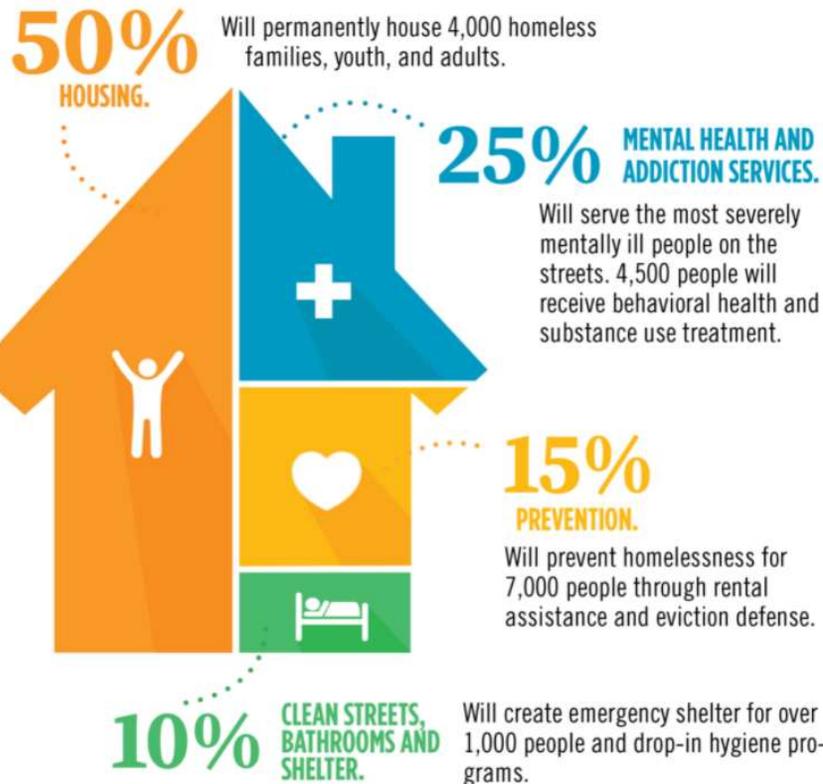
Office of the Controller
City Performance Unit

Jessica Shimmin

09.22.2022

OCOH Needs Assessment: Introduction

10



100% ACCOUNTABILITY AND OVERSIGHT. The Our City Our Home Oversight Committee is a panel of nine experts created to hold the city accountable to visible and equitable outcomes with this funding.

Proposition C and the Our City, Our Home Fund

- San Francisco voters passed Proposition C and created the Our City, Our Home (OCOH) Fund in November 2018.
- Business tax collected in the OCOH Fund is dedicated to increasing housing and services for people experiencing homelessness.
- The tax measure survived legal challenge and the OCOH Fund “unlocked” in 2020.
- Our City Our Home Oversight Committee began meeting in Fall 2020.
- First appropriations from the Fund took place in December 2020.

OCOH Needs Assessment: Introduction

11

OCOH Needs Assessment

- Every 3 years the OCOH Oversight Committee conducts a *needs assessment* of homelessness and homeless populations.
- Subpopulations:
 - Household composition
 - Race and ethnicity
 - Sexual Orientation
 - Gender Identity
 - Age
 - Disability
- Needs assessment draws on available data to understand what people experiencing homelessness need to safely and successfully move to permanent housing; and to understand the resource gap between these needs and the current system.

25% MENTAL HEALTH AND ADDICTION SERVICES.

Will serve the most severely mentally ill people on the streets. 4,500 people will receive behavioral health and substance use treatment.

PREVENTION.

Will prevent homelessness for

OCOH Needs Assessment: Introduction

12

OCOH Needs Assessment

OCOH Oversight Committee approved (3/24/2022) a Needs Assessment structure that synthesizes 3 Committee mandates:

- Explore available data on homelessness and homeless populations.
- Elicit priorities from people with lived expertise of homelessness.
- Identify barriers—and propose solutions—to safe and successful exits from homelessness.

| | |
|-------------|---|
| Population | What do quantitative and qualitative data show about the characteristics, experiences, and needs of people experiencing homelessness (PEH)? |
| Inventory | What is the gap between the resources currently available and the resources needed by PEH? |
| Performance | What does quantitative and qualitative data show about the barriers and opportunities for safe and successful exits from homelessness |
| Qualitative | What barriers, resources, and needs do people with current or past experiences of homelessness prioritize? |

OCOH Needs Assessment: Introduction

13

OCOH defines homelessness as an individual or family who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence.

Category 1: Literally Homeless

- Sleeping in shelters or transitional housing programs
- Sleeping or living in places not meant for people to live such as sidewalks or in tents, vehicles, abandoned buildings, etc.

Category 2: Imminent Risk of Homelessness

- Person or family who will lose their primary nighttime residence within 2 weeks, and without resources or networks to prevent homelessness

Category 3: Homeless Under Other Statutes (Federal and Local)

- Families with minor children living in Single Resident Occupancy units
- Youth and families that are doubled up for economic reasons

Category 4: Fleeing/Attempting to Flee Domestic Violence

- Includes intimate partner violence, human trafficking, trading sex for housing, physical abuse, violence or the threat of violence because of a youth's sexual orientation

OCOH Needs Assessment: Introduction

14

Different data sources map onto different categories

Category 1: Literally Homeless

- ONE System
- Mental Health SF
- Point in Time Count
- HUD System Performance Measures

Category 2: Imminent Risk of Homelessness

- MOHCD eviction prevention
- BACS homelessness prevention data system

Category 3: Homeless Under Other Federal Statutes

- San Francisco Unified School District
- Healthcare for the Homeless

Category 4: Fleeing/Attempting to Flee Domestic Violence

- Emergency response statistics
- Department on the Status of Women

Assessing Existing Data Part 1: Homeless Populations



Part 1: Population

1. What is population and what data sources are available for analysis?
2. How many people are homeless in San Francisco?
3. Who is homeless in San Francisco?

Why population?

Population data **describe** people experiencing homelessness in San Francisco.

- How many people?
- How young or old are the people?
- How healthy or sick?
- What racial or ethnic groups?

Analyzing population data supports **modeling** a response.

- What kinds of services and specializations will people need?
- What proportion of the population needs specific services and specializations
- How big or small of a response?



OCOH Needs Assessment: Population

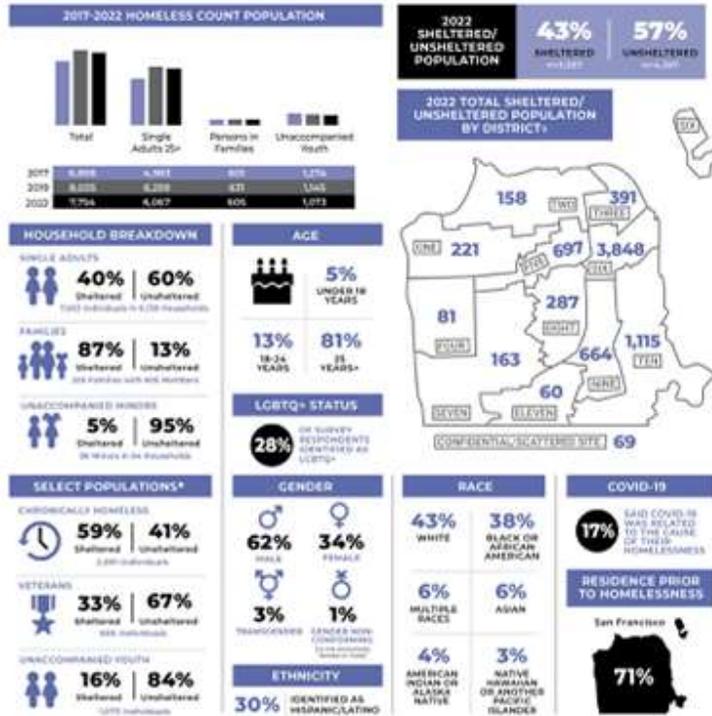
18

SAN FRANCISCO

2022 HOMELESS POINT-IN-TIME COUNT & SURVEY

Every two years, during the last 10 days of January, communities across the country conduct comprehensive counts of the local homeless populations in order to measure the prevalence of homelessness in each local Continuum of Care.

The 2022 City and County of San Francisco Point-in-Time Count was a community-wide effort conducted on February 23rd, 2022. San Francisco was canvassed by teams of volunteers. In the weeks following the street count, a survey was administered to 768 unsheltered and sheltered homeless individuals in order to profile their experiences and characteristics.



Existing Sources for Population Data

Administrative sources

- Collected by providers as part of operating programs
- Examples: HSH's ONE System, DPH's EPIC and Avatar records, CalWORKS reporting, SF Unified McKinney Vento reporting

Census

- Homeless Point in Time Count (PIT)

Existing Sources for Population Data

Surveys

- *Stop the Revolving Door* (2020), Coalition on Homelessness
- *SRO Families Report* (2015), SRO Families United Collaborative
- American Community Survey (2019), US Census Bureau

Secondary Sources

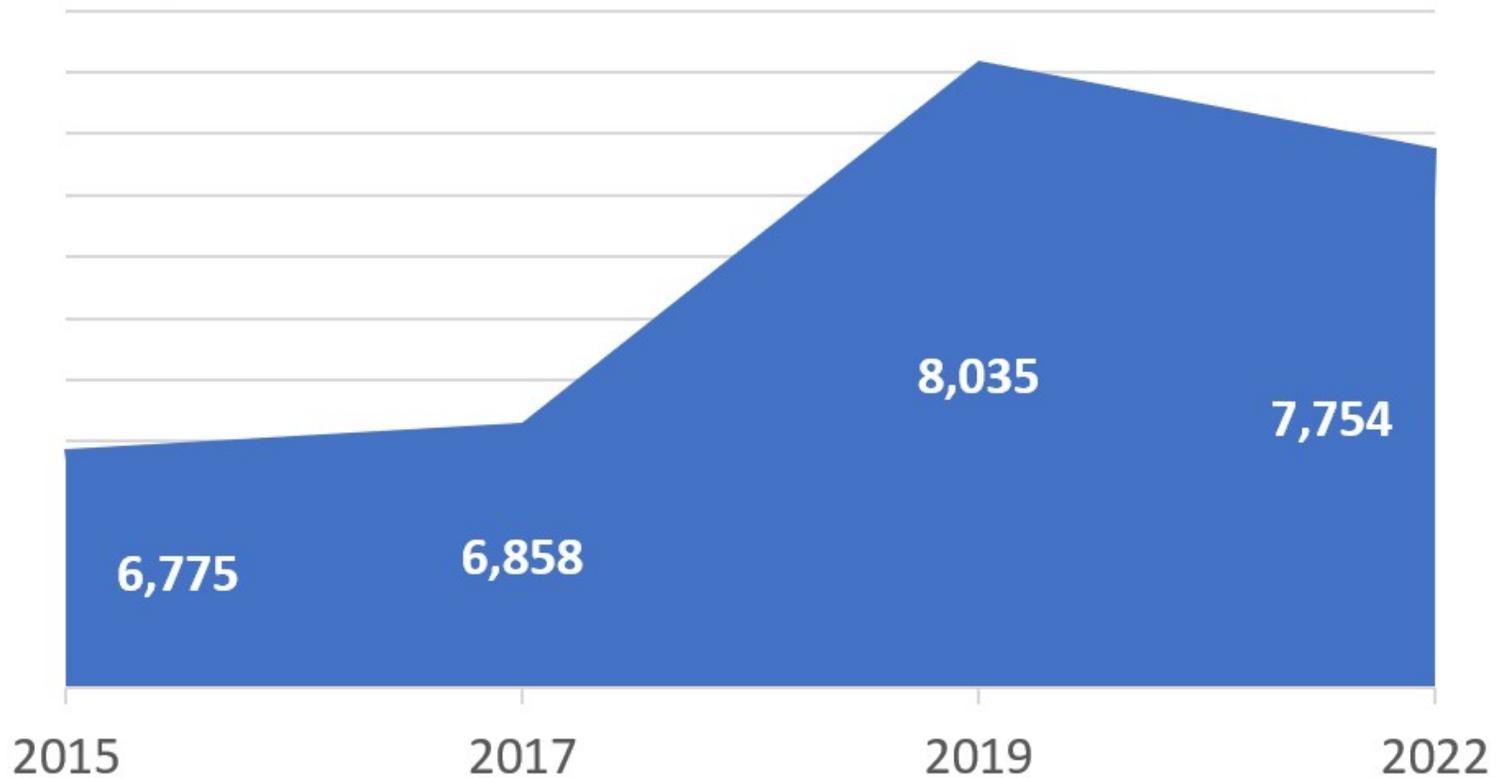
- *Housing Needs and Trends Report* (2018), SF Planning Department
- *Community Health Needs Assessment* (2019), SF Department of Public Health



How many people are homeless in San Francisco?

1. Point in Time Count of People Experiencing Literal Homelessness
2. Estimating the number of people and households who experience literal homelessness each year
3. Sources for understanding the number of families and youth who are living doubled up, in crowded conditions, or, in SROs with children
4. Thinking about the number of people fleeing, or attempting to flee domestic violence each year

How many people experience homelessness in SF? Categories 1 & 4 Point in Time Count

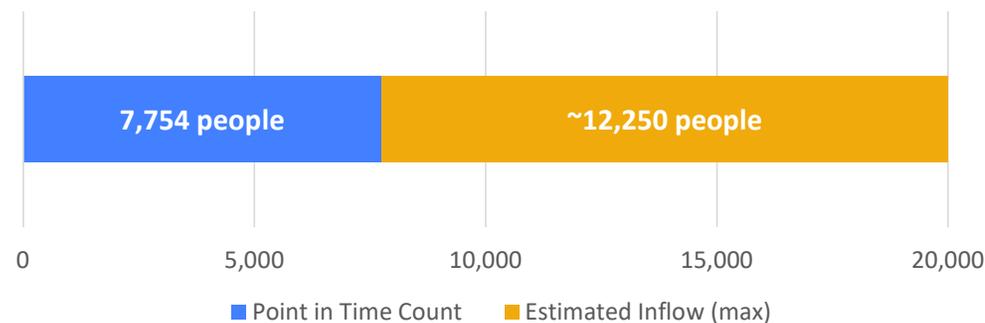


How many people experience homelessness each year?

As many as 20,000 individuals may experience homelessness in San Francisco over the course of year.

The estimate synthesizes several data sources and projection methods.

- 2 tested methods for annualizing the PIT Count using survey data.
- ONE System Data (Department of Homelessness and Supportive Housing)
- CCMS integrated database (Public Health databases Epic, Avatar, death records, etc.)



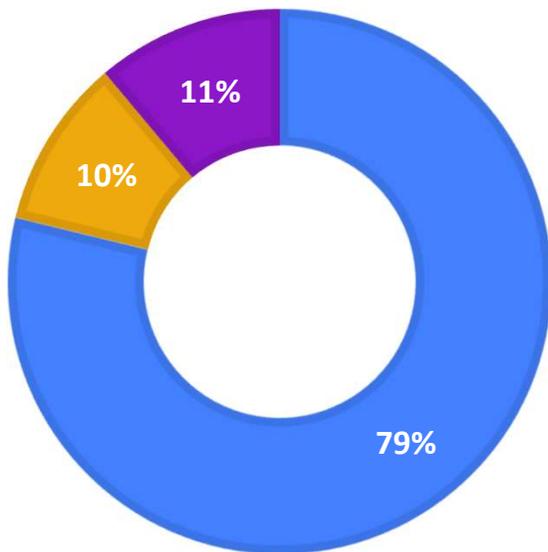
How many adults and families are literally homeless each year?

Adults aged 25+ years make up roughly 79% of households experiencing literal homelessness in San Francisco; as many as 13,100 households each year.

Unaccompanied youth younger than 25 years make up around 11% of households experiencing literal homelessness each year, as many as 1,900.

Families with minor children (including parenting youth) make up roughly 10% of households experiencing literal homelessness in San Francisco; as many as 1,700 families each year.

As many as 16,700 households experience literal homelessness each year in San Francisco.



- Adults aged 25+
- Families (including parenting youth)
- Youth <25 years

Families and Youth living doubled up, in crowded conditions, or in SROs (Categories 2 & 3)

Challenges to Counting

- Few opportunities to observe this type of homelessness.
- Families and youth may hide their living situation to avoid unwanted attention, including intervention from systems.

San Francisco Unified School District - 2018

- 1,661 students doubled up with friends or relatives
- 291 in hotels or motels
- 628 literally homeless students

SRO Collaborative - 2015

- +/- 700 households with minor children living in SRO units

Fleeing Domestic Violence (category 4)

Challenges to Counting

- Violence—physical, sexual, emotional, financial — is underreported, particularly when it occurs in intimate relationships, families, homes, and other trusting relationships.
- Victims' safety may depend on confidentiality and/or geographic mobility.
- Victim service providers do not use common data systems.
- Victims' needs and choices are diverse.

San Francisco Continuum of Care Funding Application - 2021

- Estimates 4,109 survivors (all household members) annually displaced by DV in San Francisco.

Point in Time Count Survey - 2022

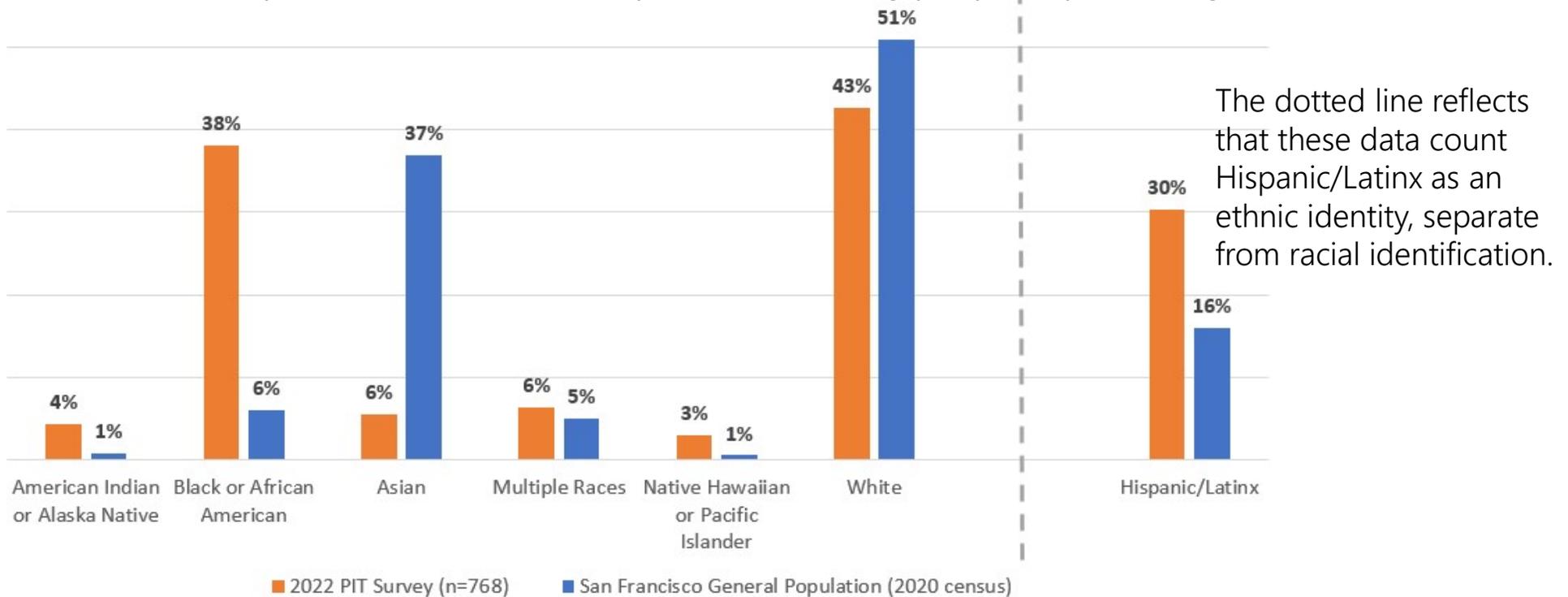
- Domestic violence was the primary cause of homelessness for 8% of literally homeless families and 4% of literally homeless non-families.

Population Demographics and Structural Barriers

1. Literally Homeless
 - Race & Ethnicity
 - Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity
 - Age
 - Income
 - Health and Disability
2. Doubled Up, SRO Families, and Victims of Domestic Violence

Demographics of the Literally Homeless Population (LHP)

People of Color—specifically Black or African American, Indigenous or Native, and Hispanic/Latinx—are overrepresented among people experiencing homelessness.



Qualitative Data from Focus Groups TBD

Over-representation in the population signals the existence of

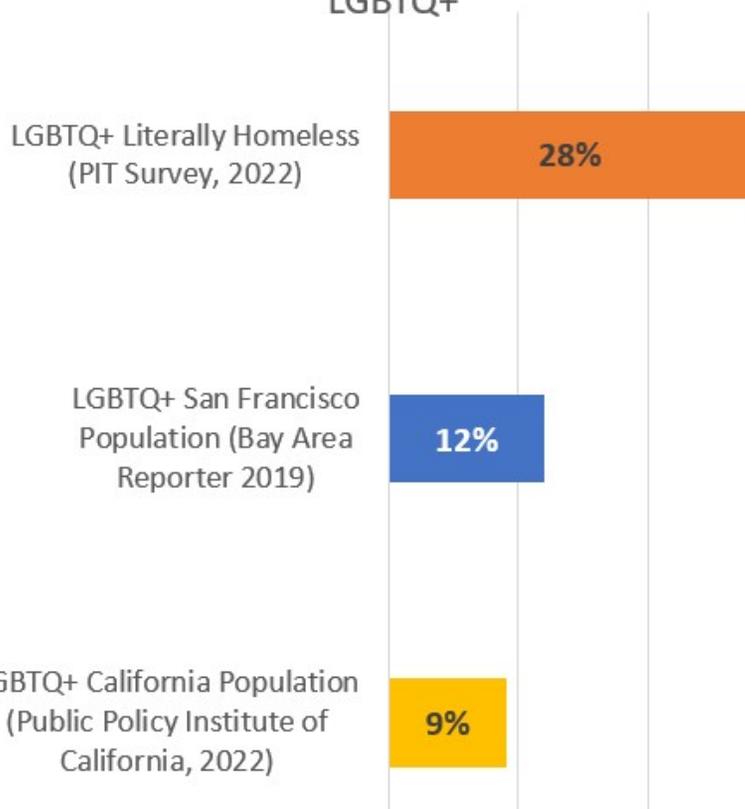
- Pressures on housing stability (inflow)
- Barriers obtaining permanent housing (outflow)
- Barriers to retaining permanent housing (returns)

The Needs Assessment will look to qualitative data/analysis to:

- Bring those barriers and structural pressures into focus
- Set the agenda for research and stakeholder engagement in calendar year 2023

Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity and the LHP

Proportion of Population Identifying as LGBTQ+



Sexual Orientation

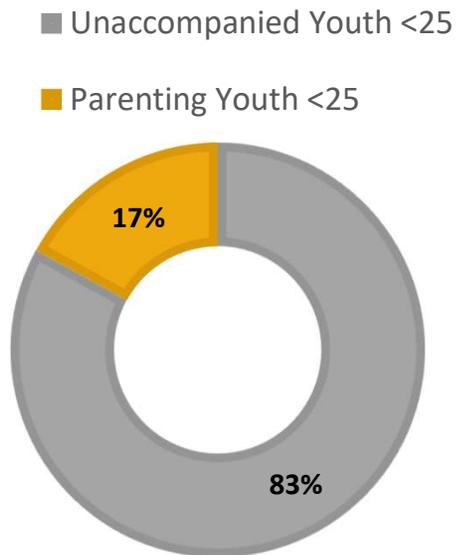
LGBTQI+ Identities are overrepresented in the literally homeless population.

Gender Identity

- 62% of literally homeless persons identified as male at the 2022 PIT, compared with 51% of San Francisco's population at the 2020 Census.
- 34% of literally homeless persons identified as female, compared with 49% of San Francisco's population at the 2020 Census.
- 4% of literally homeless persons identified as transgender or gender non-conforming at the 2022 PIT.
- 2022 PIT Count survey indicated that Transgender and Gender non-conforming persons experienced higher rates of domestic violence than those identifying as female or male.

Age and the Literally Homelessness Population

LITERALLY HOMELESS YOUTH ACCESSING COORDINATED ENTRY (N=1,049)

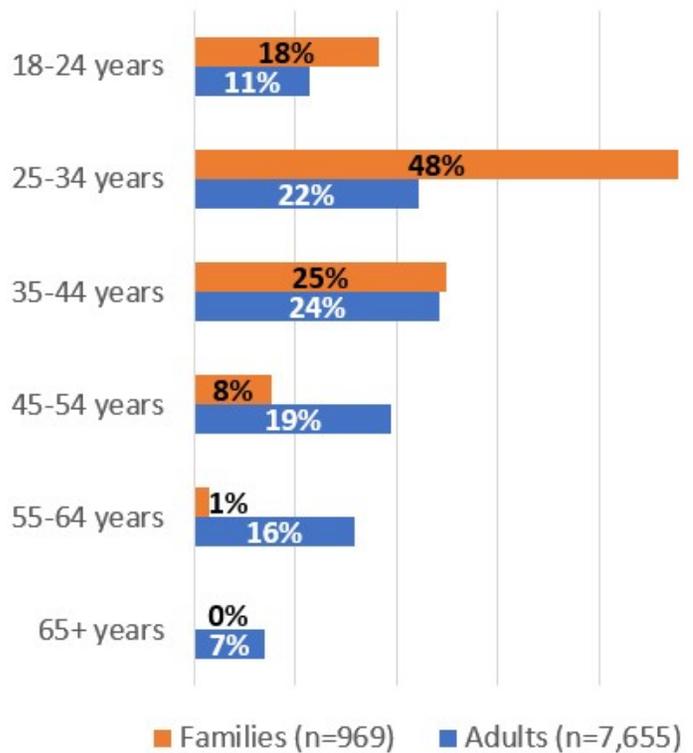


Youth make up about 14% of the literally homeless population, with as many as 1,700 youth households experiencing homelessness each year.

- The 2022 PIT Count found the subpopulation of homeless youth are disproportionately Black, Native, and/or Latinx.
- Youth were more likely than adults to identify as LGBTQ+ (38% and 26% respectively) at the 2022 PIT Youth Count
- Youth were also more likely than adults to identify as Transgender (7% and 3% respectively) or a gender other than singularly female or male (5% and 2% respectively) in the 2022 PIT Youth Count.

Age and the Literally Homelessness Population

Household Composition Broken Out by Head of Household's Age



Older Adults

- 2022 PIT survey data found 25% of respondents were aged 51+ years.
- 32% of literally homeless adults accessing CE in FY2021 were aged 50 or older.
- Just 6% of heads of households accessing CE in FY2021, and 8% of 2022 PIT survey respondents were aged 65+ years, compared with 17.5% of San Francisco's Population at the 2020 Census.
 - 1 in 5 heads of household accessing CE in FY2021 were aged 55 or older.

Income and Literally Homeless Population

Literally homeless households confront significant economic barriers to housing stability

- 96% of adult households assessed through Coordinated Entry in FY2022 are Extremely Low Income (ELI), with \$2,425 or less cash income per month.
 - 71% of adults reported less than \$1,000/month in cash income.
 - The United Way of California's 2021 *Real Cost Measures* estimates the real cost of living for a single adult in San Francisco at **\$48,108 per year / \$4,009 per month**.
- 97% of families with children enrolled in coordinated entry in FY22 reported Extremely Low Incomes of \$3,116 or less cash income per month for a family of 3.
 - 83% of families reported less than \$2,000/month in cash income.
 - The United Way of California estimates the Real Cost of living for an adult, a preschooler and a school aged child in San Francisco at **\$114,808 per year / \$9,567 per month**.

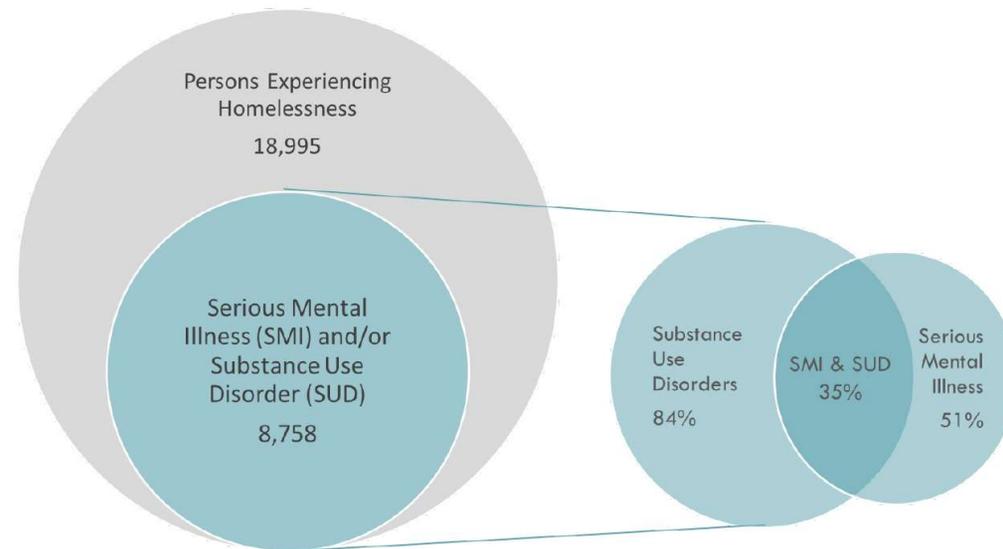
Health and the Literally Homeless Population

39% of PIT Count survey respondents (n=768) reported at least one disabling health condition.

- The 2020 Census reported 5.7% of the population under age 65 years with a disability. [7% of literally homeless PIT Count survey respondents were aged 65 or older]

46% of people experiencing homelessness who touch the homeless response and/or healthcare system have a Serious Mental Illness and/or a Substance Use Disorder diagnosis. **This is the Mental Health SF population

- The Mental Health SF populations shows many of the same disparities as the homeless population: predominantly men, overrepresentation of Black/African American, and older adults.



Mental Health SF Population as of 8-3-2022
Data sources: DPH Electronic Health Record Systems (Epic, Avatar); Homelessness and Supportive Housing (ONE)

Housing Insecurity

SF Planning Housing Needs and Trends Report - 2018

- Asian-Pacific Islander and Latinx respondents were more likely to live in overcrowded and severely overcrowded conditions.
- Black and Latinx reported experiencing housing insecurity at higher rates.



FIGURE 53.

Percentage of San Francisco Households Living in Overcrowded Conditions by Race, 2011-15



Source:
ACS (IPUMS-USA)

Overcrowded
Severely Overcrowded

2015 SRO Families Report

**Living in the Margins:
An Analysis and Census of San
Francisco Families Living in SROs**

Trapped in ever-disappearing sub par housing, families in **SRO** are suffering.



SROFAMILIESUNITEDCOLLABORA

Families with Children living in SROs

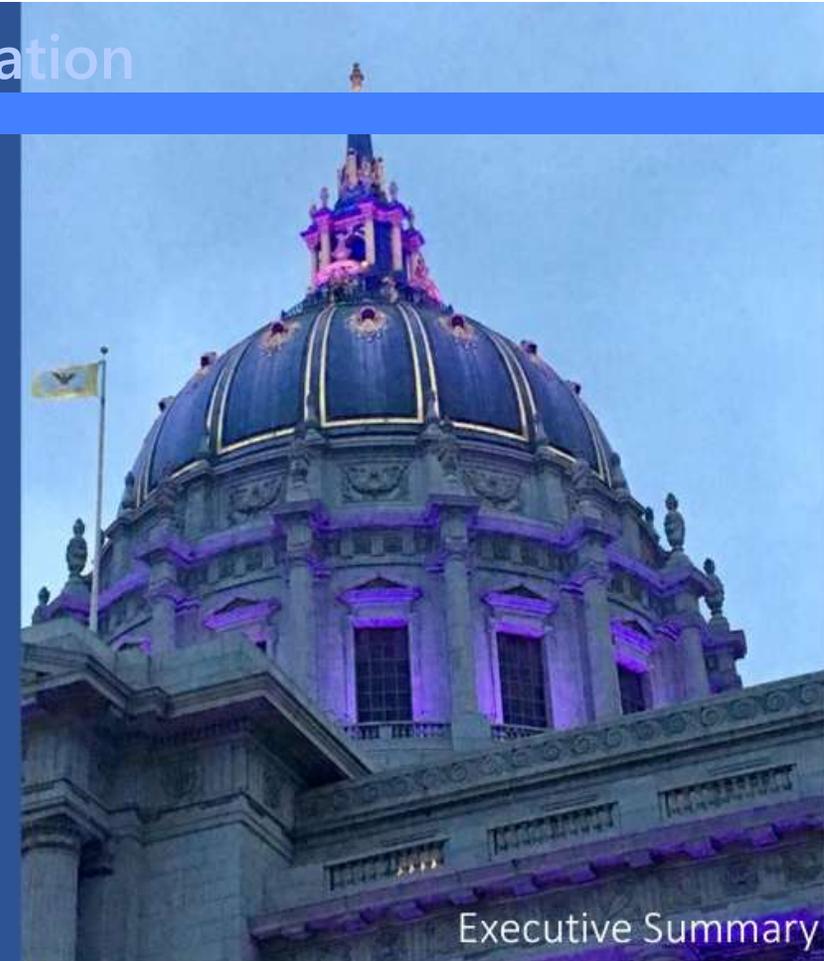
SRO Families Report - 2015

- 75% of families in SROs are immigrants.
- 86% of adults are not fluent in English.
- 69% are of Asian descent.
- 96.5% of adults in SRO households with minor children are employed.
- Despite high rates of employment, 86% reported insufficient income to move out of SROs.

Victims of Domestic Violence

Family Violence Council Report – 2020

- Disproportionately Black and Latinx
- Women make up 70% of victims of domestic violence



Executive Summary

Family Violence Council Report

JULY 01, 2019 – JUNE 30, 2020

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
DEPARTMENT ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN



Assessing Existing Data Part 2: Inventory of Resources

